OFFICE K. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the sen or. Hone but Bunk bills current in New York THE DAILT HERALD, two certs per copy, \$7 yer annum.
THE WEFKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at eix cents per
type, or \$5 per annum, the European Edition every Wednesday,

sory, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition very Wednesday, at eix cents per copy; \$4 per annum to any period Great Britain, or \$5 12 to any part of the Contract, both to include postage; the Conformal Edition on the lat 11th and 21st of each month, at eix cents per copy, or \$2.75 per annum. 

ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery.-THE SPY-MAGIC

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway Day and Evening-Patriot Heart ov Sunter-Double Broded Book-Brars, Sha Lion and Other Curiosities.

BRYANTS' MINSTEZLS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Bunusquas, Bongs, Dances, &c.—Rugged Paru. STREET, SONGS, Brondway.-LLOYD'S MUSTRELS IN

INVINO HALL, Fourteenth street.—Gao Christy's Min-streets in Ethiopian Bongs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Wat Down in Dixus. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 600 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 686 Broadway. - Sonds STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway .- MRE. ANNA REMONTS CHANGE CONCERTS.

GAITIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Book Entertainments, Ballets, Pantonimes, Farcus, &c. New York, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

## THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS. No important movement of troops took place at

Washington vesterday.

It is said that the whole diplomatic corps are anxiously watching the course of events, and keeping their respective governments carefully advised of the chances of the two sections of the country in the present conflict. It is rumored that the French government has a diplomatic agent now travelling through the South on a tour of ob-

General Scott is busy arresting spies in the federal capital, many of whom register their names at the hotels as coming from the North. It is the probable that these gentlemen will be summarily dealt with.

General Mansfield has issued an order prohibiting Adams Express Company from carrying any express matter, including letters, farther South

The government, in pursuance of its programme, has appointed Collectors of Customs at the different Southern ports, selecting men who can be relied upon for that office. The duties will be collected on the decks of ships-of-war at all hazard.

The blockade of Southern ports by the United States squadron appears to be carried out with vigor and promptitude. At Charleston the en trance of three British vessels have been prevented by the frigate Niagara; and another, after being boarded, was allowed to pass up. One ship, however, carrying the British flag, succeeded in running the blockade, although she was pursued. She eventually got into shoal water and was towed up to the city. An important seizure of an outward bound American ship was made by the gunboat Quaker City at the mouth of the Chesapeake, on Tuesday, with a cargo of tobacco for Europe. She was loaded at Richmond, and is va-Ined at \$150,000. The vessel proved to be the Arago, belonging to Bath, Maine, and though carrying the United States flag she was seized, no doubt on the double charge of running the blockade, and of treason, in assisting the rebel States, she being a Northern ship. Commodore Stringham put a prize crew on board, and sent her on her way to New York, where she will probably be confiscated. This is the first prize taken by the United States blockading squadron.

The ports of Florida have been put under block ade since the 6th inst., and the yacht Wanderer, of slave trade notoriety, has been seized off Key West by the Crusader. The steamer City of Richmond, which arrived at Philadelphia last night from Washington, reports having passed the United States steamer Yankee, thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, with three prize steamers in charge.

We learn the important intelligence from Havana that the steaming Wm. H. Webb, which was seized some time since by the rabel authorities while attempting to supply Fort Pickens, and has since been used no doubt for privateering purposes, was refused a clearance by the United States Consul General of Cuba. She was, however, immediately purchased by some British residents there, and sailed under the Buglish flag. It is not likely, however, that she will be permitted for any length of time to escape the vigilance of the government squadron, and will probably have to give an account of herself and her mission in the Gulf.

It is stated that the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry have been actively engaged in throwing up new batteries on the hills for the past few days. They are in expectation of an immediate attack in that quarter.

. The Union men in Missouri are acting with great determination. In addition to the capture of the secession forces at Camp Jackson, a detachment of volunteers, under Captain Cole, surrounded the town of Potosi, where a band of secessionists were in possession. They were all taken, and the ringleaders sent to St. Louis as prisoners of war. A company of rebel cavalry were also dispersed at De Sote by the same body of Union volunteers, and thirty horses captured. If this vigorous course is continued Missouri is very likely to be saved. It is said that the government have determined to treat Missouri as they have done Maryland, and to this end are about to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the use of the govern-

It is now pretty generally believed that there is some truth in the report of the desecration of Washington's tomb. The Lynchburg Virginian states that the remains have been transferred to Lexington, Va., and deposited in a suitable mausoleum there. It is known that a strong guard of secessionists had been quartered for some days at Mount Vernon, and it is not un-Ekely that their object was the removal of the body of Washington.

The News. The British mail steamer Karnak arrived at this

port yesterday evening, with news from Havan dated on the 11th of May. Our advices are of a very important nature. The Fouthern privateer steamer William H. Webb entered the port of Havana with the United States flag flying, and sought a clearance from our Consul General This was denied, when the vessel was immediate ly transferred to British subjects, hoisted the Union Jack of England, and sailed for New Or leans. Our Havana correspondent is of opinion that, under this cover, she will attempt to run the blockade, and keep communication open between the Confederate States and Cuba. The yacht Wanderer has been seized by a United States war vessel-either the St. Louis or Crusader-off Key West. The sugar market of Havana was dull Nothing doing in American freights. Exchange on New York was at from two to six per cent discount; on New Orleans, from par to two and

Our correspondents in Paris, writing on the 3d of May, furnish accounts of the absorbing interests created in political circles in that city by the news of the American war. Austria, Bardinia Rome and the new kingdom of Italy were, so to speak, forgotten, and public attention was entirely directed to a canvass of the causes which have produced, and the eventualities which may ensue from, the civil contest in the New World. It is even asserted that Napoleon hopes to reap most important advantages from the struggle; first, by making it an excuse for a sudden abatement of the war fever in Europe; and secondly, by seizing the opportunity to further some alleged monard designs of France, England and Spain in South America, Mexico and St. Domingo. The Paris Constitutionnel anticipates that the Spanish government will soon assure the world, officially, that slavery shall never be revived in St. Domingo It is stated that the linen trade of the North of Ireland is ruinously prostrated, owing to the absence of orders from America, and that great dis tress exists amongst the weavers in and around Belfast in consequence.

We have very late and interesting news from Japan. It is dated at Kanagawa on the 4th of April. Our correspondent announces the return of the foreign ministers to Jeddo, an event which had produced a fresh depression of trade and much social dulness in Kanagawa. He also details the circumstances under which Mr. Harris. the American Ambassador, refused to sign the record of a diplomatic conference conducted by the representatives of France and England in manner calculated to injure the interests of our country at Court-a step which Mr. Harris seems to have been perfectly justified in adopting. It is stated, indeed, in a Hong Kong journal, that Mr. Harris is the only individual among the diplomatic corps who understands the true position of foreigners in Japan. Assassinations of strangers in the streets were still common, and the Japanese officials evinced no disposition to carry out the provisions of their treaties with respect to the relief of foreign vessels in distress. Hon. Mr. Harris had had an audience of the Tycoon in his new palace, the first interview accorded by that poten tate in the royal domicil. The Tycoon was married on the 4th of March to the only daughter of the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, who is represented to be a "beautiful and accomplished" lady of eighteen summers. Hon. Mr. Harris was having a monument erected to the memory of the late Mr. Hensken, interpreter to the American legation. Our commercial report is not at all encouraging for the interests of foreign traders.

News from Brazil is devoid of interest. Ex. change had advanced slightly, and on London was quoted at 261/2. In the latter part of March the news from the United States (to February 25) that duty of a cent and a half per pound was likely to be imposed on coffee, with a probability of its being pproved by Congress, produced great activity the market; in fact, so extraordinary was the offect that on the 28th, the day after the frigate's arrival, no less than 64,000 bags were sold destined for the most part for shipment to Northern ports. The excitement continued for several days. and at last dates there were scarcely 20,000 bags to be found. In connection, we might remark that the clause imposing the duty spoken of was stricken out by Congress.

We are in possession of files of Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro papers, with dates from the former to March 30, and the latter to April 8. The news from Buenos Ayres is not very important The province of San Juan was again in commotion. No sooner had Colonel Saa turned his back than a certain Colonel Ruiz of the recular gervice, collecting an army of four men, marched to the house of the new Governor, deposed him then and there, and unanimously elected himself instead, thus ending in a moment, and with scarcely an effort Saa's bloody work. The latter in the meantime, has returned to his post as Governor of San Luis. The National Congress was to assem

By the Karnak we have Nassau papers of the 11th inst. They contain no news. The American ship John Hancock, from Havre, had put into Nassau for orders.

ble on April 1.

At the meeting of the Union Defence Committee vesterday, the delegates who had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of urging the imme date acceptance by the President of the regiments of volunteers now in this city presented their report, stating that the President and his Cabinet after consultation with Lieutenant General Scott promptly and unhesitatingly directed an order to issued immediately for the acceptance of foureen additional regiments to serve during the war, which regiments should be selected by the Union Defence Committee. The President and his Cabi net were found to respond to the universal senti ment of this community, to have the existing war prosecuted in the most vigorous manner both by and and sea.

The Washington Star does not credit the story about the remains of Washington being stolen from the tomb at Mount Vernon.

The Union men of the Tenth district of Kentucky have nominated W. H. Wadsworth as a candidate for Congress.

A sister of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has sent a petition to the Legislature of that State, signed by eight hundred ladies, imploring them to cling to the Union.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, whose arrest at the Relay House was noticed by telegraph, was charged with selling the steam gun to the Virginia au thorities. The defence of Mr. Winans is, that he has never sympathized with those who have been instrumental in bringing on a war with the United States, but has always counselled submission to the laws. In regard to the steam gun, he says he sold it to Dickinson before Virginia seceded, and that Dickinson sold it to the rebels. Mr. Winans

has been honorably discharged. Leroy P. Walker, Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney General, in Jeff. Davis Cab inet are to change places.

United States Senator James A. Bayard, o Delaware, has written an address to the people of his State, in which he announces his intention to resign.

Hon. Howell Cobb has written a letter to the Athens Banner, in which he announces his intention to retire from public life at the expiration of his present term of office. He is now President of the Southern Congress.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman has authority from John C. Breckinridge to contradict the statement which has been made to the effect that that gentleman had stated that he was in favor of the Con federate troops marching into Kentucky to shape and control her action.

Hon. John J. Crittenden has declined being a

candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of from e slightest demonstration of encourage-

The Wheeling (Va.) Union, heretofore a seces sion organ, has changed hands, and will henceforth advocate the cause of the government.

A new paper, called the Camp Register, has been started in Camp Defiance, at Cairo, Ill. The br dges on the New Jersey railroads are guarded day and night. The schooner Sarah McDonald was rather sud

dealy brought to on the 15th inst. by a gun from Fort Phenix, in New Bedford harbor. She at tempted to enter without showing her colors. Another evidence of the persuasive eloquence of a thirty-two pounder. General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who

about to take command of the Baltimore and Annapolis department, in place of General Butler promoted, is possessed of large property in Mary land, and is well known and much esteemed by the citizens of Baltimore.

Letters from Cairo state that the report that the camp at that place is to be attacked by steam boats is preposterous. However much the South erners may be led into committing blunders, they will never be guilty of such an absurdity as approaching Cairo while in its present state, by either stern wheel or side wheel steamboats.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Wm. Pierre pont, an Englishman, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to kill Mrs. Johanna Jones. at No. 6 Trinity place, on the 24th of September last. The evidence showed that the accused had been acquainted with the husband of the complainant, and after his decease he wished to pay his addresses to Mrs. Jones; but finding that she was engaged to another gentleman, he gave vent to his jealousy by stabbing her in the arm and subsequently shooting her with a pistol; the ball entered the temple, destroyed one of her eyes, and lodged in her brain, where it still remains. Judge McCunn sent him to the State prison for ten years. Lorenzo Stewart, tried for the homicide of Daniel Horrigan, and convicted of a simple as-

sault, was sent to the city prison for thirty days. The cotton narket yesterday was comparatively quiet, but firm. The stock in this port has become re duced, and is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 bales. The sales embraced about 800 bales, closing at 14c. for middling uplands, while 14%0. was do prices were without charge of moment. State and Western brands were heavy, while rair to choice brands were unchanged. Wheat was active, and in good demand for export and for milling purposes. Corn was more bouyant, and in good demand, while sales were to a fair extent. Pork was heavy and sales light at \$17 25 a \$17 62% for city and Western mess, and unin spected prime at \$13 Sugars were steady, with sales of about 800 hbds., chiefly Cubis, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, but steady Freights were rather easier for grain by American sail ing vessels for Liverpool; some 20,000 a 30,000 bushels were engage I at 81/d., in ship's bags; other articles were unchanged. The Great Eastern engaged 12,000 bushels wheat, in bags, at 10d. She has now taken in al 60,000 bushels. It is thought that she will obtain as much freight as she can cross the bar with. Her inten tion was to have come through Long Island Sound to Morris wharf, where she could have loaded in full but on approaching the entrance to the Sound she could not meet with a pilot, and proceeded to Sandy Hook English correspondents express much timidity about privateers men; much more so, indeed, than is felt in New York. On American vessels bound direct to Europe under writers demand from 1 to 11/4 per cent additional for war policies On vessels sailing from the Southern coast, or from the Guif, the rates depend upon circumstances, and are ar ranged by conventional agreement.

Government with European Powers. A despatch from Washington, published in the HERALD of Thursday, contained the intelligence, that President Lincoln had notified the diplomatic corps, that if a commissioner, a minister, from the rebel States, should be received by any European Power, the United States government would instantly break off diplomatic relations with that Power, recall its Minister and dismiss the representative here of the same. This news has since been con-

The Relations of the United States

firmed, and a moment's reflection will show that no other course would have been consistent with the instructions of Mr. Seward. dated May 4. to Mr. Dayton, our Ambassador Paris, and which are identical with those handed to Mr. Adams, prior to his departure for London. Mr. Seward wrote:-

You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least idea existing in this government of sufering a dissolution of this Union to take place is any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same republic and the same constitutional Union, that have already survived a degen national changes, and changes of governments. and the same constitutional Union, that have already survived a dozen national changes, and chances of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the ever of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. The thought of a dissolution of the Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

There has existed in England from the times

There has existed in England, from the times of tory supremacy to the present day, an influential party, professedly opposed to republican, and especially to democratic institutions. which has continually prognosticated their overthrow, and that they would eventually fall a prey to anarchy or military despotism Journals like the London Herald still perpe tuate this feeling, and, in accordance with their natural predilections, incline to favor the insurrection of the seceding States, and to force the British ministry into a recognition of their independence. They see in a possible dissolution of the Union, the fulfilment of their wishes, and the practical realization of their theories. They would willingly wink at Southern rebellion; and, under the pretext of keeping open their cotton trade, lend it their sanction. They neither hold office under Queen Victoria, nor is there any likelihood of their doing so; so that they can freely indulge the disposition to annoy and embarrass the Palmerston government, by insisting upon a policy towards the United States, which they would be compelled to repudiate, if they were themselves in power.

Very fortunately for the continuance of friendly relations between this country and England, the British ministry and its organs, contemplate American affairs from a far higher point of view, and one which is based upon those principles of international law that are recognized by all civilized nations. The recent speech of Lord John Russell contained a most explicit disavowal of any intention to interpose either "officially or officiously," in the diffe rences between the United States, and the insurrectionary part of the confederacy. The London Post goes further, and declares that "in contemplation of the law, the secessionists are simply rebels;" that "the President has a right both to declare a blockade of the South ern ports, and to treat Southern privateers, when caught, as pirates;" that "the insurgents have, neither de jure nor de facto, been recognized by any Power in the world;" and it laude "the policy of neutrality" which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had "so forcibly expressed." In adopting so wise a course, England is doing no more than following established precedent, and doing as we would do, were there a revolt in Wales or in Ireland. Private individuals might sympathize with the

insurrectionists; but government would abstain

ment or sympathy. The truth is, as stated in a recent editorial in

the London Times, the "present excitement in the Northern and Southern sections of the Umted States, is regarded in Europe, as having had no parallel since the time of the French Revolution." The greatest problem of this or of any other age, is in progress of solution. It is, whether man is capable of the enjoyment of liberty and of free institutions; whether civilization can be rendered permanent, by those who have attained it; or whether the sublimes national product of human wisdom and virtue that history has recorded, can be dashed to pieces, by the first blow which is aimed at it by treason and domestic violence. If as tory statesmen have predicted, a republican govern ment is chimerical in theory and delusive in practice, it may be unable to withstand the severe tests to which its welfare is exposed We are convinced, however, that they are impregnable from within and without. It has been the fashion, of late years, for American journals, to expose, in their most hideou nakedness, the details of political corruption which have grown out of the ascendancy of ambitious demagogues in our large cities These have been recopied and commented on abroad, as though the United States were on the eve of anarchy. Such has not been the case. They are but the linge sale of our periods of local elections, and influence but remotely and unessentially, the well being and harmonious workings of our political system.

There is but one North American republic It is fully competent to maintain its integrity. and it has initiated measures which show that it is resolved to do so, unaided, and uninterfered with from without. The direct or indi rect recognition of the seceding portion of the confederacy by any foreign Power would involve such an interference; and Mr. Lincoln has acted wisely and patriotically, in energetically notifying the diplomatic corps, at Washington, that it will not be permitted. It may be confidently hoped, however, that a neutrality policy will have been unanimously adopted by English journalists and statesmen, in conse quence of the intelligence which has been received from this country, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter. They will have had, ere this, abundant reason to understand, that the United States is but a single nation, and that a dissolution of the bond which unites its members together, will never be tolerated, and is impossible.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE .- While here, in our great commercial emporium, the sounds of peace are drowned in the Incessant roll of the warlike drum-while our old time daily prayer meetings have been superseded by the daily drill meetings of mustering troops-while our public parks are occupied by barracks-while from our highest church towers and spires the "flag of our Union" has been thrown to the breeze-while our churches are enrolled in the church militant, and while our patriotic ministers of the Gospel of peace, headed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have become flaming ministers of war-lo! and behold! a "stillsmall voice" comes to us from Cincinnati, in "favor of prayers that hostilities may cease." and that "wiser and better counsels may pre vail." Here it is. Hear it:-\_

vail." Here it is. Hear it:—

CHRCULAR OF THE ARCHEISHOP OF CINCINNATI.

To the Right Reverens Prelates, the Very Reverend and
Reverend Clergy and beloved Laity of the Province of
Cincinnali:—

BROWED BRITHMEN AND FELLOW SERVANTS OF CHRIST—
The Exclesiastical Council of the province convenes in this
city to morrow. It convenes under such circumstances
as were never before witnessed in this glorious rapublic
since the proud day when it won its high rank among the
nations of the earth. The hearts of citizens and friends
are alienated. The hands of brothers are raised to shed
each other's life blood. The iron bands of our highways,
which we once fondly boped would link us in indussoluble
union, and the noble rivers which bear the rich products
of our lands and the creations of our selences and arts to
our respective marts and homes, have failed to keep us, our respective marts and homes, have failed to k what God and our fathers intended we should be

what God and our fathers intended we should be—one people.

In the midst of the most formidable preparations of our fellow-citizens for mutual destruction, the church, in her peaceful meeting, gives us a glimpse of the peace of the Heavenly Jerusalem. She renews the blessings of the "Truce of God." We pray God that hostilities may cease—that wier and better counsels may prevail, and that the great heart of this magnificent land which our Council represents, the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, may send its throbbing pulses of fraternal love to the most distant extremities of our common country. We ought to be one people. We are all the children of the same God, whom we should worship in peace; we pray for all and love all in spirit and in truth. May the tpirit of peace, the comforter, sent us by Jesus Christ, descend as the dove, to breathe holy desires and righteous counsels into every heart, and dispose the minds of Catholics and Protestants to see in each other not enemies, but brethren, and that all may work with willing hands and hearts for the tranquility and glory of our common country.

J. B. EUCCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. J. B. FURGELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati is evidently good and devoutly pious father of the faithful: but had he given to his flock the famous order of Cromwell, to wit:- "We are in for a fight Put your trust in God, boys, and keep your power dry," he would have been closer up to the universal spirit of the times. "What's the use of praying," asked a matter of fact old lady. when the house is on fire?" The praying disposition of the loyal Union American people to-day is very much like that of the backwoods parson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans:-"Oh, Lord, if it please Thee, stand by us through this day of trial; or, if it please Thee, lay low and keep dark, and we will fix em." Of course "we ought to be one people;" but Jeff. Davis thinks otherwise. That is the trouble. If Archbishop Purcell and Archbishop Hughes would pray the Holy Spirit to enlighten the mind of Jeff. Davis, that he may see the error of his ways, they might do much good. We would extend this suggestion to the Holy Father at Rome, only that his prayers are monopolized by Victor Emanuel, Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi. "We ought to be one people;" but just now, North and South we are in the frame of mind of the dying Highlander, who, on being admonished that he must forgive his enemies and pray for them. answered, "I do forgive them and pray for them all, except that infernal Donald McDon ald and his followers." "But you must forgive them, too, or you cannot be saved.' Well, I do forgive them, too; but come here, John, my son. Remember, I forgive this infernal Donald McDonald ; I pray God to bless him; but see to it that you punish him, and never forgive him, till you have broken every bone in his body."

With the public mind in this condition, the best thing that our fathers of the church can do is to pray for a speedy and decisive victory or two in favor of the Union. Then they may talk of "the peace of the heavenly Jerusalem."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY. - From the news published in yesterday's HERALD, it appears that a large body of troops is being concentrated at Fortress Monroe, a number so much greater than is necessary to defend the fortress, that it is evident the government intends to make that point a base of operations to advance against Norfolk and recapture the property and places there wrested from it by the secessionists. General Butler is not an artillery officer, and his services, no doubt, these guns, by the hundred, were brought over will soon be required in the open field. As the sea is open, any number of troops may be sent to that point Simultaneously with this movement there will be another from Washington or Baltimore against Harper's Ferry, assisted, probably, by a column from Pennsyl vania attacking it on the opposite side. Thus the line of the Confederates will be assailed at either extremity, while on the centre a force will be hurled on Alexandria, whence it will advance to Richmond to co operate with the column moving up James river from Fortress Monroe after the capture of Norfolk.

In aid of these movements, another column perhaps, will march from Ohio and other Western States upon Wheeling, and, crossing the mountains, descend upon Eastern Virginia; while down the Mississippi, from Cairo, an overwhelming force will advance upon New Orleans, to be assisted by a naval operation on some point of the Southern coast, perhaps by way of Persacola, after the defeat of the forces commanded by Bragg, or it may be by the mouths of the Mississippi, which are said to be weakly fortified. The united forces of the federal government, having captured New Orleans and Richmond, will meet at Montgomery, and, after settling matters there, detach a few thousand men to Charleston by land to square the account about Fort Sumter. Thus will the great Southern rebellion be crushed out.

WHAT HAS THE EMPIRE STATE DONE FOR THE WAR?-The city of New York and its merchant princes have behaved nobly. They have given the impetus to the military movement which has now become so formidable, and has awakened in the North a spirit of generous rivalry in the cause of the Union whose existence is imperilled by revolt. But what has the State done as a whole? New York claims to be the Empire State, and her population and wealth place her at the head of all other States in the American Union. But her exertions comparatively are not only far behind those of Massachusetts, but those of Pennsylvania and Ohio the two States which approach her most nearly in population. The Legislature of New York has given \$3,000,000 for the war, just as much as the Legislature of the little State of Massachusetts, which has besides loaned to the federal government \$7,000,000. Pennsylvania has given \$3,930,000, and Ohio \$3,348,000. Ohio has enrolled eighty one thousand volunteers, New York only seventy-five thousand. There are twenty regiments gazetted and colonels appointed in this State. There are twenty-two regiments in camp in Ohio. It is not the fault of the people of this State that there are not 100,000 men now organized and equipped from its population. The emulation to be accepted is most extraordinary. But in proportion as the people are fast, the officials at Albany are slow, and red tape and routine fetter the free movements of the popular heart.

The intrigues in the Military Board, in which Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed are pulling in opposite directions, appear to be the principal cause of the pernicious obstructions and delay. There is a fierce struggle going on to turn the military into a political machine, and at the same time a warm contest for the spoils arising from the contracts, by which fortunes are being made. The Military Board refuses to receive organized regiments. It will only accept companies. The reason is plain. It wants to have the control of the appointment of the colonels, and only those companies and their captains will be formed into regiments who beforehand pledge themselves to elect certain individuals indicated for their colonels, without regard to their military qualifications.

How can an army organized on such principles become efficient in active service? It is bad enough to put the worst men into the Custom House and the Post Office, Congress and the Legislature, but when it comes to the army it becomes another affair. On the efficiency of the army now being organized depends the fate of the Union; and if men without military knowledge or experience are to be placed high in command of our troops the worst consequences may be feared. In the conflict between Weed and Greeley the latter is always in the wrong, for he knows nothing whatever of the military business in which he interferes. He is about as well acquainted with the art of war as he is with the Sanscrit, and would be just as competent to organize an opera troupe, or to direct the music of a symphony of Beethoven, or the mazes of a dance as he is to direct the organization of troops, or to judge of the qualifications of officers of an

FORTRESS MONROE.—This, the largest and nost important fortress in the United States, in being reserved to the general government in this contest with our Southern rebellion, gives to the government an immense degree of power in the work of restoring Virginia to the Union. The fortress, completely commanding the outle of James river-which is the inlet to Norfolk and Richmond-commands also the shelter of a blockading squadron for the outlet of Chesapeake Bay; so that in holding said fort the government, in locking up the bay, can, without difficulty, completely lock up all the navigable waters of Virginia and of Maryland for any length of time.

The fortress covers some sixty-five acres of ground, and is defended by four hundred guns of heavy calibre, requiring a war garrison of twenty-five hundred men. Over three thousand are now within its walls, and nine thousand more will soon be added for outside operations in the neighborhood. The locality of the fortress, "Old Point Comfort," enjoys such a high reputation for salubrity that it has become one of our most famous seabord summer resorts. The Hygeia Hotel, close under the guns of the fortress, will doubtless be turned over to the accommodation of the outside federal troops. The surrounding waters literally swarm with fish, crabs and oys ters; so that the soldiers detailed to this military station will be in luck. It is not likely, however, that they will be allowed to appropriate the whole summer to sea bathing, fishing, crabbing and oystering. The secessionists cannot hold Virginia without holding Fortress Monroe, and the people of that State cannot long sustain a complete lock-up from the sea.

The venerable John Tyler, in behalf of Virginia, told President Buehanan last winter that the garrison of Fortress Monroe were planting guns upon the walls pointing inland, and wanted to know the meaning of it. Master Tyler now, perhaps, needs no answer. But we do not see how he can help it. There are heavy columbiads by the hundred in the possession of the secessionists across the water at Norfolk. and if the government would only wait until

and placed in position, point blank range, Fortress Monroe might share the fate of Sumter; but the Sumter game of indulgence is at an end. Monroe, being on a little sandy penhaula, with only a narrow land passage to the mainland, cannot be reached by gradual military approaches, on account of the surrounding inlet. It can now only be taken by a terming party approaching by the land passage; but we do not perceive how any hostile force can peah through this passage, in the teeth of the heavy guns which command it. But if placed all round the fort, how is a hostile force to get into it with an intervening most or canal in the way from sixty to a hundred and fifty feet wide, and from eight to fifteen feet deep, according to the tide?

LIST OF LETTERS

What Annapolis has been to Maryland, Fortress Monroe, we dare say, will be to Vir. ginis-the lock and key which will soon give to the government the control of the State.

## THE AMERICAN WAR NEWS IN EUROPE.

interes interest in Paris Respecting the los of the Contest-Rapoleon Turns his Attentha to the West-Ropes of France, Eog-land and Spain to Hayti, Mexico and St. Domingo-The Lines Trade of Ireland Prostrated for Want of American Orders, ke.,

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 3, 1961. PARIS, May 3, 1981.

Interse Excitament Regarding American Affairs—European
News Dirregarded in the Interest Which Attaches to the
War Reports—Austria, Sarginia and Rome Forgotten in
View of the News from Walkington—French Opinion of
American Courage—A Long War Looked for—Popular
Regrets at the Contest—The Presson Slavery and its Pres-

So absorbing is the interest which attaches to American affairs that for the first time since 1848 those of Europe are comparatively disregarded. The last accounts from the United States are canvassed

in every salon and place of public resort with as keen ana-iely as if Austria had rushed up in the Sardinian lines, or the French had suddenly evacuated Rome. The knowledge which France acquired of American courage and tenacity of purpose in the War of Independence convinces her that, the sword once drawn between the North and the South it will be long before it returns to the scabbard All parties, of whatever shade of political creed, speak in terms of the deepest regret that so fatal a necessi should have arrived, and many think that the conseque will be of the most serious nature to the glorious cause of liberty all ever the world. It was, they say, a stand ing instance of the fact that men without a monarchy in aristocracy or a standing army could govern themselves and mount the highest regions of pr and the fabric, just as it became a beacon to cheer the deal zens of the Old World, has suddenly collapsed like a hou of cards. Others take a less gloomy view of the results. Among those is the Siecle, the paper of the largest circulation in France.

of this morning, in consequence of the recent accounts of the slaughter in Maryland and the proclamation of martial law, "the blindness which is driving the Southern States to destruction. No one can believe that with the small number of white population which inhabits them, these States can resist an invasion which cannot fail to e accompanied by a servile insurrection. The cessation of all commerce and the abandonment of all cultivation will plunge these unhappy States into an abyas of grief and misery. It would have been desirable that slavery should have gradually been brought to an end by legal means; but if blood flows in torrents, and death dec the population, the fault will rest with the States which first tore asunder the constitution, violated the laws and insanely attacked their ancient confederation. We have the conviction that in this shipwreck, slavery will ulti mately perish, and that democratic institutions will proudly triumph over this severe trial.'

"We can only regret again." It says in its impression

PARIS. May 2, 1861. General Political Canvass of the Causes and Merits of the War in America-How Americans Feel in the French Capital-Designs of Spain and France on St. Domings and Hayti-South America May be Roused with the Sound of French Bugles-Will Republican Institutions Fail and Monarchy Advance on the Continents - England's Designs on Mexico-Dessation of Preparations for War in Eurone-Nanoleon Holds Out the Olive Branch to the Lord. ing Powers-Russia Not Informed of the Designs of Na. poleon in the West-Overt Sympathy of France and Bngland with the South, de., de.

Since the receipt of the news from the United States, announcing that civil war had actually begun, the American troubles have become the principal topic of conversation in our political circles, while the Paris and London journals are busily occupied with the same unfortunate

Americans shake hands with warmth, and say, "Thank God! ro blood was shed;" but they all roel how great a humiliation has fallen upon them, and they no longer boast so proudly of home government. Our institutions, that were to prove to all Europe that republics were possible—that liberty was fessible—that millions could control their destinies as readily themselves for good as though one great genius had the sway, are now pronounced lacking. We are twitted with the great failure that has overtaken s, and covert speers are as plentiful as is a sympathy o expressed that we cannot but feel how unreal it all is. I am assured by those whom I have ever found well in formed, that overtures have been made to this government by Spain as regards the taking possession of the

West India Islands. It was France that awoke Spain to the idea of conque a short time back. Napoleon III.'s advice caused her to undertake the war with Morocco. With success grew the desire for more conquest, and so Spain seize i upon the opportunity to annex the Dominicans. An angry protest

opportunity to annex the Dominicans. An argry protest from the Cabinet of the Tuileries to that of Madrad was met with all kinds of others of division of spoils, and now France thinks seriously of Hayti.

South America will soon resound, I fear, to the bugies of France and the tricalor; and Spain's yellow and red standard will float where they never would have been raised had it not been for the intestine troubles of the great republic. You, who are so busy with the near approaches of that worst of all calamities, civil war, have not as yet time for sorrow.

great republic. You, who are so busy with the near approaches of that worst of all calamities, civil war, have Lot as yet time for seriow.

We, in our anxiety and grief, are daily brought face to face with the fact that the prestige of the American nation is hading, and that already the nations of Europe are prepulig to land as masiers to the New World. But a few mouths back they would scarcely have dared to think of that which now they are prepared to do.

Englard speaks of her claim upon Mexico, and here and in London measures are openly discussed that are and in London measures are openly discussed that are based upon a feeling that the United States are now all most powerless. May we not hope that these facts will awaken the American public to the danger they run, six that, rising in their might, they may scatter to the wind the ambitious schemes of France, Spain and England?

I am told that the turn affairs have taken in the United States will most likely put quite a new face on Europeas matters. All is now for peace, and it is even surmiane that the great raval preparations made by France a stately, and was are 20 ing on now, will be turned to account in the New World

I now from positive sources that the Emperor now designs process and the proper now designs process and the proper on or designs of the content and have the second and the process and the process.

that the great raval preparations made by France a latery, and size Aff gring on now, will be turned to account in the New World

It now hom positive sources that the Emperor now de sires petce at all bazards. He has despatched agents to Russia, Austria, Rome and Sardinia, all charged with bringing about, if possible, a peaceful solution. When France was before intriguing for war abe now strives for peace. So it has been decided that the French troops at to remain in Rome, and even that, if needs must, the will evacuate Syria. The latter, however, will not be dene unless it is impossible to procure England's cooperation with France in her views for aggrand/zement in the New World, without a total giving up of Napoleon ambitious views as regards Turkey.

The question d'Orient will be in abeyance, while hast is made to seize upon the gelden opportunity in the French ambitious views as regards Turkey.

The danger is that the Italians may not choose to awa the departure of the French troops from Rome; the once the nation armed, as Garlbaild cestres, they may longer fear Austria, the bugbear held up to their drein ones by France on all occasions; and that they may define more by France on all occasions; and that they may define proper such a plan is in contemplation among the Hillians, and they may feel strong enough ere lot to carry it out. Austria would then attack Italy, a France would more than likely need all ber force as preventive against Germas histility. Russia in a state of doubt and uncertainty as regards treat designs of France. Pushed by the latter the committal of such attractions at Warsaw, she sermowhat astonished to find the house and solution of the long that it is an extended to such attractions at Warsaw, she sermowhat astonished to find the Pollah trouble and of the such as a second part of the Pollah trouble and of the such as a second part of the Pollah trouble and of the pollah trouble and the feel she has gone too far. She did not count up the American troutles and consequent rise of Franch